Most of the Odalisques Circassian Giris Training of New Recruits Rank in the Maren Whitne of the Sultan Incessant Quarrels of the Women.

following description of the life led by the inmates of the most secret institution in the world is from a book by M. George Inrys. The Private Life of the Sultan. Not only has Abdul Hamid II. en-debyoged to have the book suppressed in all the countries of Europe where it appeared, but he has also sentenced the author of hi to ceath, a sentence which is not likely to be carried out, as M. Derys left Constantinopic before the book was published, and is now in Paris. He is a son of the late of Samos, who was one of the Sultan's Minera, and therefore has had excellent opportunities or knowing the secrets of the Sultan's court

Few, nowadays, are those Pashas who, as much by tradition as personal predilection, dulge in the barbarous luxury of a harem. It goes without the saving that first among these privileged beings is the Commander of the Faithful, Abdul Hamid II., who, in act, owns a hving collection of the most ous specimens of Oriental Leauty

The curiosity aroused by this mysterious word harem, the fugitive vision it evokes of a fairy-like and unknown world, untunately is apt to make the western mind forget all there is cruel and revolting in this wholesale sequestration of young, beautiful and ardent women, whose charm freshness and lives even belong absolutely to ope master - a melancholy and deformed

The closest confinement which renders impossible all communication with the outside world, a humiliating part to play, unquestioning obedience to the most fantastic whims of a feared and detested despot-such are the sad conditions in which the 300 unfortunates of the seragilo pass their lives. The Yildiz Harem is their entire universe. They have been brought there as children, they are guarded there like a wretched and valuable herd of cattle, and they live and die there, knowing nothing of the world outside their prison, without the slightest notion of what life really is

Lon Nich

The hardm coptingent is recruited almost exclusively among the several varieties of Circussian race, the most beautiful in the East, but it includes, also, specimens of the Syrian and Roumeliot races. Chosen for their precocious grace, the odalisques are almost all bought at a tender age by special agents of the palace under the orders of the Yessirdji-Bachi (Grand Master of the Slaves), Hossein Effendi. Often, too, the Governors of the provinces, displaying a zeal that is disapproved of nowadays by all civilized Turks, abduct beautiful young girls from their parents, or purchase them to present them to the Sultan; and the cousins and aunts of the sovereign also exert every effort to find for him rare beauties and display a friendly rivalry in seeking the pearl most worthy to present to him during the Balance of the sovereign to present to the during the Balance of the sovereign to the seeking the pearl most worthy to present to the sovereign the Balance of the sovereign to the seeking the seekin

ties and display a friendly rivalry in seeking the pearl most worthy to present to
him during the Bairam festival.

When they cross the threshold of the
palace the new recruits admitted to the
imperial harem must abandon and forget
everything their parents, their relatives,
their homes, their very names. Existence
begins anew for them. A special training begins anew for them. A special training in all the arts of pleasing is given to each newcomer by the Bach-Kalfa (Head Siave) under the supreme control of the Valide Sultana.

and is intended solely to develop in the young beauties of the seragilo every art calculated to please the most blase renses. Grace in deportment, walk and gesture, melodious singing, attractive dencing, poetic and picture que speech, changed gentleness. and picturesque speech, eloquent gentleness of expression—everything, in short, that art can add to the natural charm of woman, is taught by Oriental experience to innocent beauty in the academy of love.

Generally this special instruction lasts two years and is terminated by a solemn examination, presided over by the Valide Sultana. Each of her pretty pupils must then be proficient in the manner of waiting upon the Sultan and serving him with his favorite beverages. She must be familiar caprices and his manias before she is per-mitted to consider herself a member of the harem. Even then it may be long before she attracts the imperial notice. She has so companions in the harem, possessing the same beauty, having the same ambition, and among her rivals there are several favorites. Moreover, outside rivals may enter the lists

It sometimes happens that the Padishab takes a caprice for some slave of the Sul-tanas, his relatives, or the princesses, his tanas, his retailives, or the princesses, his daughters. One night when Abdui Hamid gave a dance and ballet in his harem he noticed among the dancers a young slave named Meste Alem, in the service of the Princess Zekkie, his eldest daughter. The next day two of the Sultan's enunchs arrived in haste at the Princess's palace and informed her that they came to fetch the girl, Meste Alem, who was to be the object of a signal honor.

Great was the emotion of the young Circassian girl, who had little dreamed of ever rising to such dignity. Her mistress hastened to make her take the traditional bath, and surrounded by her slaves super-intended the toilette herself. Perfumed and decreed with supertimes or aments, the adorned with samptuous ornaments, the bride-elect, thinking she was dreaming, got into a superb carriage and escorted by eunuclis on horseback arrived at Yildiz, where immediately the Valide Sultana summoned her to her presence and gave her the customary instructions. However, notwith-

enstomary instructions. However, notwith-standing the precipitation with which they had brought her to the palace, it was only on the fourth day that Meste Alem was ushered into the presence of the master. Whether his caprice had passed or the young girl appeared less beautiful or he no longer recognized her in her new attire, he frowned on seeing her, and said in an abrupt and angry tone: "That's not the one; send her away."

Frombling, burning with shame and hurt to the inmost recesses of her dawning pride, raised one moment so high to fall again so low and in such a brutal man ner, the poor girl was taken back to the Princess Zekkle She became melancholy, pined away and soon died.

According to the religious law no Musulman may marry more than four legitimate wives. In addition to these four wives he may have as many slaves, djarie, as his mean, permit concubines whose

wives he may have as many slaves, djarie, as his mean permit concubines whose children are as legitipate as those of the wives. According to very ancient custom the Sultan never marries a girl of high rank, but selects his four wives only among his slaves.

his slaves.

If it happens that among all his slaves the Sultan takes a fancy to one in particular the latter becomes gueuzde, hierally, she who has struck the eye. The gueuzde is promoted to the rank of ikhal, glorified. If the likhal gives birth to a child she becomes ladine, or lady, and takes rank as Princess in the harem. She then eccupies a special apartment and has a large units of slaves and cuntuchs attached to slaves and eunuchs attached to

complete a special apartment and has a large fuite of slaves and cumuchs attached to her person.

But the kadine is not yet a wife and can enly become so if a vacancy occurs by the death of one of the first four wives of the Soltan, and if the latter is willing to honor her with the title of kadine consort. It would be natural to suppose that the Soltan, presessing so well populated a seraglio, would be the father of a large family, but therein.

Above all the kadines is the Valide Sultana, who is a sort of feminine reflection of the Suitan. She reigns al solutely over the harem. A kadine may never under any pretext hear the imperual seraglio. This is not see in the case of an chalisque or a mere ikbul who has had no children. The latter may be presented by the Suilan to a favorite or to some great personage.

tributed among the harems of suspected persons and charged with the wretched duty of spying. If it happens that the woman becomes attached to her new master and does not carry out her instructions she loses the right to re-enter the imperial harem. To be able to return into "The harem. To be able to return into "The Garden of Felicity" and be in favor there-she must render services. This, in the slang of the harems, is called, "Getting

Sometimes Abdul Hamid discovers for Sometimes Abdul Hamid discovers for himself what he desires to know. For instance, having noticed one day a young slave who was washing the handkerchiefs of her mistress, a kadine, he took a sudden fancy to her and had her brought to his presence. He promised her the rank of Princess on condition that she reveal to him what the ladies of the harem thought of him. Thus encouraged the new favorite. him what the ladies of the harem thought of him. Thus encouraged the new favorite did not delay in satisfying her master's curiosity and told him, that the kadine her mistress, thought him old and foolish. Edified, Abdul Hamid placed the young slave above her mistress, now disgraced, saying. Thus will I act toward all those who

have not in their hearts what they have on their lips."

The seraglio of the Sultan Mejid was The seraglio of the Suitan Mejid was formerly the theatre of indescribable orgies, the women being badly looked after and having no hand to restrain them. His successor, Abdul Aziz, jealous as a tiger, introduced reform, but the imperial harem has never been conducted so sprictly, so exclusively or so respectably, so to speak, as under the present Sultan. An intrigue is the Vidic at the present line is an imperior to Vidic at the present ince is an imunder the present Sultan. An intrigue the Yildiz at the present time is an imin the Yildiz at the present time is an impossibility. Imprisoned within a double row of high and thick walls the women of the seraglio live in an extraordinary world of their own to which no man, except the

Grand Turk, has ever access.

Abdul Hamid prefers pretty and graceful women to those of regular and striking beauty. In this his taste differs from that of most Orientals, who have a prethat of most Orientals, who have a pre-dilection for majestic and heavy forms. The Sultan is feared rather than loved by his odalisques. He is, however, kind and attentive to them when his mind is temporarity free from its usual anxieties and worries and at such times he has even succeeded in inspiring some of them with feelings of affection.

At times he condescends to enter into conversation with his favorites, with whom

At times be condescende to enter into conversation with his favorities, with whom he has no difficulty in passing for a man of great brilliancy. They are all densely ignorant women, and the superficial education they have received renders them childishly naive. He entertains them with the political news and gossip of the day and

the political news and gossip of the day and tells them anecdotes of foreign courts, of which he is very fond himself, and this is the only idea of history they possess.

Pancing, in all the forms that it assumes in the Orient, is very popular in the harem and is the principal mode of amusement—Turkish dances to the accompaniment of timbrels, tambourines, or a chorus of languorous voices; and Circassian, Egyptian and Arabian dances. The favorites often languorous voices; and Circassian, Egyptian and Arabian dances. The favorites often find amusement in the dancing of their slaves. Otherwise they spend their time in childish pursuits, playing with mechanical dolls, or they amuse themselves by imitating the cries of animals, or else they will smear the faces of the negress attendants with flour, and put them up to all kinds of tricks or excite them to quarrel among themselves.

They all love sweetmeats, tobacco, flow ers, perfumes, especially mask, and violes of which the Sultan is particularly fone They adore Angora cats, parrots, doves, coffee, cards and suggestive stories. They crave two things, being women, because crave two things, being women, because they are prohibited wine and raki, an oriental brandy made from the graps, which the kindness of a cunuch sometimes

which the kindness of a cunuch sometimes procures for them.

One may imagine the rivalries and jeal-ousies of all kinds and the complicated intrigues that occur among these idle, women, all young, ardent or ambitious. They form little cliques, each having its secrets, its sympathies, its hatreds. The different claus wage an incressant warfare which often gives rise to hand to hand fights, necessitating the intervention of the cunuchs. In fact, it requires all the authority of Abdul Gani Agha, the Grand Euruch, to enforce discipline and keep the restive flock in check.

The westerner, who, by a miracle, succeeded in entering the seraglio of the great lord without knowing where he was, would think at first that he had before his eyes rich European ladies assembled in a feminine congress of beauty and elegance. In

nine congress of beauty and elegance. In fact, the toilettes of the odalisques tend more and more to follow the tyrannical fashions of Paris. This evolution, moreover, is also general in modern harems, and the time is fast approaching when the old and pic-turesque costume of the Turkish hanoums will exist only as a memory. At Yildiz the odalisques wear cotton or cloth dresses, according to the time of year, and the Princesses and favorites wear mousscline or all.

BERGEN'S BIG FIRE.

relie, in that far northern country, of the Middle Ages. Practically all the persons, about 2,000 in number, who are tainted with the virus of leprosy, live in the neighborhood of Hergen. When their forefathers were attacked with the disease, Bergen was the only centre of population on the west coast and the disease has been confined ever since to the region immediately around it. The evil apparently originated from an almost exclusive diet of fish. Under modern metods of treating leprosy the number of victims is gradually decreasing.

Bergen, from the oldest times, has been

the chief place in north Europe for the the chief place in north Europe for the fishing trade. The time was when the great catch of cod and herring along the coast north of Bergen was all brought to that town to be cured. It has largely lost this business since the development of a considerable number of important towns further north where most of the fish caught among the Lofoten Islands and other coast districts are now cured; but the charger part of the catch is brought to Bergen to be sent to the various importing countries. In March next about 40,000 men and 7,000 beats will, as usurd, be at work on the Lofoten fishing grounds alone. Four-fifths of all the fish that Norway catches is sent to the large fish-eating countries of

The latter may be presented by the Sullan to a favorite or to some great personage and in this case naturally occupies the first place in the barean of her new master of tired, in the P dishah makes a gift of this kind to get rid of a woman of whom he is tired, or whose presence in the palace seems useless to him sometimes, however, a more strater design is hi den under this gracious favor.

More often still these women are discussed to become famous as an Arctic explorer.

RISE OF LOBSTERS IN PRICE A Citizen Looks Black to a Time When This Now Costly Luxury Was Cheap.

marketman, in response to something that a middle-aged citizen had said in com ment upon a sign pasted in the market window, "Live lobsters 18 cents a pound. Why, I can remember," rejoined the "when lobsters were five cents citizen. a pound. That was before the war. Five cents was just the regular market price We used to get fine lively lobsters in pienty at the figure. That was a great luxury at a low price if there ever was one. Then lobsters went up to six cents. We didn' mind that very much for one cent a pound on lobster enough for a family didn't

amount to very much additional. Then lobsters went up to seven cents That we thought a pretty steep price for jobsters; and when they went to eight cents which they did about the time of the out break of the war, we thought lobsters were climbing out of sight; for that really seemed

chimbing out of sight; for that really seemed an extravagant price to pay for them; and they actually began then to be considered a luxury in price as well as in fact. But if eight cents seemed a high price, what would we have thought of 18?

"It is in fact a good thing that the price of lobsters has gone up on us gradually, that the great advance has been distributed along through forty years; like many another great change that would have been a great shock coming upon us all at once we have been enabled to stand the great rise in the price of lobsters pretty well because it has come upon us so gradually; but still there is no denying the fact that lobsters are a luxury now.

FIRE ENGINE CHASERS.

Species of Business Drummer That Has Appeared in New York.

The ambulance chaser is no new figure in New York life and the class is now recognized as a more or less regular branch the profession of law in New York. But the chaser of the fire engines is a wholly new product of business competition in New York. This latest business drummer is always an emissary from the offices of the real estate agent, who sends him to interview the tenants. In view of the fact that they may be burned out of their piaces of business the chaser takes with him a list of vacant business buildings in

him a list of vacant business buildings of the neighborhood.

None of the objections to this scheme that would be thought of first are valid since it has proved so successful that the fire chaser promises to take a permanen place in commerce. In several cases business men watching the destruction of their places have been known to agree with the chaser to take the new quarter

he offered.

The enterprise is still in its infancy and The enterprise is still in a many and capable of developments yet unsuspected, but it is gaining adherents every day and one firm has already decided to adopt these profitable tactics in reference to dwelling houses and apartments, although it is thought that the method may be less successful when the chasers are compelled. to deal with women who are watching their homes being destroyed by fire.

POST-BELLUM COTTON PICKING. A Lively Season in the South, Especially

must live, even in the time of picking cotton. Cooks, chambermaids, laundresses and other domestic help think nothing of leaving the breakfast dishes unwashed and the beds unmade and going off in a wagon in the cotton fields to be gone weeks. A hig wagon filled with men, women and children of all ages and complexions will halt in front of a white man's house and the cook back in the kitchen will hear something like this "You. Susan, ann't yer seguin to the cotton pickin?" Susan throws back her woolly head and listens. Then again the coil, "Ifter we is a swaith," feryer. Come a-runnin, Susan, We's all right here." The noistness of the house herself and puts on the pork and the combined for the day's dinner. During the day the laundress will send back the unwasted cirches with the message that she make up our party. nest live, even in the time of picking cot-Facts About the Famous Norwegian Town
That Has Been Parily Destroyed.

Bergen, the second largest city of Norway, was partly destroyed by fire on the evening of Sept. 22. It being one of the oldest and most interesting towns of north Europe, the calamity that has destroyed some millions of dollars worth of property will be widely regretted.

The fact that Bergen is one of the wettest towns in the world did not save it from the great disaster. The westerly winds almost increasantly drive in the mists and rain from the Atlantic, and the moisture being condensed on the high walls of the flord in which Bergen stands on the southwest coast, there is an unusually large amount of precipitation, the rainfall being about sevenly-one inches a year.

Everybody is probably surprised when he hears that the healthful country of Norway is one of the regions in which the frightful disease of leprosy still lingers. It is a relie, in that far northern country, of the relie in the cotton fields within a monitorial relief.

town to gather up the cotton bickers many men, women and children as can crowded into the double wagon box are plan, and then the wagon heads for the plan tion. Few of the negroes have any where they are going. A woman will say

tance to cross the railroad track

"tood points about the mule, Uncle," said
not the men

"Yassir," replied the old darkey, his face
riding up with this appreciation of his
nie "Yassir, why, sir, dat ar mule."

Some of them you could hang your hat

may earn C a day. A firebellawar than pick r may make as much as far a refer a Texas ne-grothic is an enormous income. Cotton pickers are paid by the bundred pounds. The average rate of pay is \$1 a hundred pounds. In the language of a white Texas who picks his own ter make a hundred pounds.

BALDWIN OFF FOR THE POLE. The contracts were arranged to their complete satisfaction. By the time our live stock was aboard the keel of the America was very low in the water, and I decided not to take on the hay and oats required for the ponies until after passing the two bars on our way down the Dwina. We thereupon betook ourselves to what might be called an international love feast, a sumptuous repastlaid by the British pro-Consul. Mr. Paetz, and participated in by several Russian and German officials as well as by more than half of the members of our expedition. Many were the expressions of hearty good will which were exchanged between representatives of autocrat and republican, and the Goyernor of Archangel led us all

and the Governor of Archangel led us a

with his "After all, we are all brothers!"
With the same generosity of sentiment he voluntarily translated for me a long dispatch published that day in a Russian gazette detailing the plans of Admiral Makaroff. Makaroff, it seems, will first circumnavigate Nova Zembla in his famous icebreaker. Yermak, and proceed thence to Port Dickson on the north coast of Russian profers if rosafilde, to communicate with

ogether until but a few rods separate

them. That we were very close to the bar was painfully evident from the suller thudding of the propeller and the trembling

YANKEE CAPITAL IN CANADA.

Millions to Be Spent on Grain Elevators

QUEBEC, Sept. 28 .- Other American capi-

scluding that headed by Capt. Wolverin.

So many difficulties were thrown in the

vay of Capt. Wolverin and his associates

y the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal

hat they have practically decided upon

Quebec as the scene of their future opera-

tions. Mr. Smith, one of those a ciated

new elevators. He believes that they ould be advantageously built all along

the river front for nine miles, up to the site of the new bridge. Mr. Smith says that

where it is consequently intended to erect the company's mills. The syndicate has also purchased several hundred square miles of valuable timber limits on the banks of the Marguerite and other streams, and now prospectors are out on various por-tions of the Labrador coast, spying out desirable locations for other similar in-dustries

It is well established by the reports of

Government surveyors that there are many enormous water powers and much valuable wood in the almost unknown regions of Labrador, some of the falls being as impor-tant as the famous ones at Shawenegan on

DROWNING IN GOLDEN SAND. Nearly Lost His Life in a Mire Worth

\$1,200 a Ton. From the Denver Republican

C F De Jersey-Grut and L Simpson both of Sydney, Australia, are traveling or

pleasure through the United States. Mr

Simpson has had an experience that does no often fall to the lot of man of being nearly drowned in gold. And it happened in this

"I was in New Zealand about a year ago

a good many ways. It is remarkable for the strength and swiftness of its current in the mountains, and it goes anderground for a space of about a mile in its middle course. But the chief of its peculiarities

dustries.

which was negotiating some time ago for

Moutreal.

and Pulp Mills.

with his "After all, we are all brothers

THE EXPLORER TELLS OF HIS Lobsters are a luxury now," said the FAREWELL TO CIVILIZATION.

Miffeuities of the Start Norwegian Cupidity Disappointed by Vankee Ingenuity in Packing—The Men in the Party Russian Priendship Exhibited.

SOLOMBOLA RUSSIA, July 28. At last we are off! Our faithful old pilot has fulfilled his task and is waving us a farewell from the deck of a lightship off the far away north Three steamers, the America, Frithjef and Belgica, are dipping heir flags to the civilized world behind them and their crews are listening to the faint hurralis from the shore. It is a gorgeous sunlight night, the Arctic circle miles to the south of us, and we are bound for the mysterious and fasci ating realms of the North, whose secrets so many brave men have attempted to discover.

Not without unusual toil and trouble has our start been brought about. Perhaps in truth I should say that this little event, our farewell to the world, is not our start at all. We made that many months ago, when our labors began with selecting our ships and their crews, getting together the members of the expedition and purchasing equipment and provisions. Americans already know how these things were ac complished and are proud of the fact that American generosity has fitted out the most completely equipped expedition that has ever sailed away to the frozen North. And not only to Americans are these things known, for at every stop in our progress along the northern coast of Norway, even it little fishing hamlets, we are greeted with eers and sped on our way with good wishes for success.

It was at Tromsce, Norway, that we assembled our little fleet. Here we t ok on cargoes which most sailing masters would have hesitated to attempt carrying Indeed, so confident were many of the shipowners in Tromsoe that we should need assistance in transporting our equip-ment to Franz Josef Land that they had ment to Franz Josef Land that they had steamers ready to offer me (at a good hire) when I arrived. They all said the Frithjof was considerably overburdened and that the stores awaiting shipment on the America the stores awaiting shipment on the America would require another ship at least. There were 5,000 separate bundles in the warehouses, and the first sight of them in scattered confusion was somewhat disconcerting. But when we had dispensed with the useless crates and packing boxes our four years' supply of food assumed such a compact appearance that the need of another ship was not apparent, and the

f another ship was not apparent, and of another ship was not apparent, and the vessel lying at anchor by our side silently spread her sails and stole away.

Besides a general cargo of provisions and equipment, I had contracted for tentons of dried fish for our dogs, and now that the extra steamer had set sail, the merchant from whom the fish had been ordered became alarmed and without waiting to see whether we could take the fish from his warehouse, remarked to me, taking

from his warehouse, remarked to me, taking it as a matter of course that there would be no room for the fish on the America.
"Of course, you will be obliged to pay me a commission for taking the fish off your hands." was not a little astonished when

He was not a little astonished when I assured him that every fish would be taken aboard, and it was only when bale after bale of this dog food had been taken away in large lighters that he gave up the idea of an extra gratuity. By separating the hales and stowing the fish, a handful at a time, between boxes, barrels, tins, and, in fact, wherever a small space appeared, we solved this most important problem. we solved this most important prowe solved this most important problem.

Finally there remained but the three portable houses, and the Frithjof took two of these and the third one was placed on the America. This last task was completed on Saturday night and the Sunday following was a day of rest.

We were not able to get away with our benefit benefit and the sunday forms.

the negro returns to his own.

To the dwellers in town cotton-picking time is a period of uncertainty and unaccustomed labor. It is the one time in all the year when the proud white lady bares her dampled arms and fries the pork and bakes the cornbread herself. White folks must live, even in the time of t

On board our vessels many professions are represented, yet every man does his share of the hard manual work. As soon are represented, yet every man does his share of the hard manual work. As soon as we were out at sea on the way around to Solombola, where we took on our dogs and last lot of equipment, the men busied themselves getting our cargo into better shape. On the forecastle a group was busily employed in breaking up crates and boxes, storing the wood in the engine room to save fuel; another group was willing to blacken hands and faces in heaving coal from between decks into the bunkers. Here was an example of the sudden and strange transformation from the gentler American life which many of us have just left behind, a comparative case abandoned for whatever fate or fortune may have in store, every one lending a hand as though be had been accustomed to just such ways as these for a lifetime. This is the kind of men who are facing the dread terrors of the North with such courageous spirit—Dickson from the mechanical engineer's office, Seitz and Verner from the practice of medicine, Fiala from the photo-engraving office, Seitz and Verner from the practice of medicine, Fiala from the photo-engraving room, Porter from the draughtsman's office, Leftingwell from the university, Barnard from business, Hare from the studio, Sandin from the theological seminary, two Veddo brothers from the electrical engineering room, Andree from college, Rillief from the manual training school, and Vineyard from mercantile life.

On the afternoon of the day of our arrival at Solombola, in company with Mr. Paetz, British pro-Consul, I proceeded to Archangel to pay a call to his Excellency, Alexander Engelhardt, Governor of Archangel district For some months this energetic and affable man had shown a sympathetic interest in our expedition.

"Yassir, "replied the old darkey, his face gilling up with this appreciation of his me." Yassir, why, sir, dat ar mule——" Nome of them you could hang your hat. Then the train pulled out, and the old man tere on toward the cotton fields, not know a exactly what the crowd laughed at At a next corner street a man harled him." Say, old man, he asked, "are you going have a new mule."

"New mule, sah? I reckon I do know what it mean by dat, sah.

Why, I thought you were going to have a windle I see you have the frame up. "You, duling to essar," called the old man, se an fix Dere is shore some cur'us white men in district to receive and enjoy the freedom of the expedition. While the Governors of other districts, particularly those in Siberia, had prohibited the gathering of so many dogs, Gov Engelhard; had personally found time from his official duties in directing the affairs of a territory larger than all Germany, to bring the gathering of the Siberian contingency of the expedition to a successful issue, notwithstanding the strong opposition of his colleagues in authority.

One chief task at Solombula was the

would soon come near the bank and then a would be able to go out and get it by making my horse wade in the stream. I had not heard of the quicksand.

Tretty soon, it sid not come near the bank, and I urgest the animal out into the river. The horse would not go, however, and neighed loudly when brought near the water. After I had made repeated efforting, and then thought that I would water out and get the horse out into the stream I gave it up, and then thought that I would water out and get the hat movel. It was close to the have and then thought that I would water the happen of the horse and into the stream and rea in an instant I knew what was the matter with the armon. For I had struck the uncleasant It was the place where the gold is most to be found and that said there is worth late of moment, but I did not seem to unknew a sinking in or just plain and. It russ higher and horizer on me and I felt that I was surfey the end. But the next was gold I was sinking in or just plain and. It russ higher and horizer on me and I give a charact passer on a horse, who threw a larger over not shoulders. I thought that I was surely being out in two he then her at a while and gold over my water. That said where I was its row worth millions of dellars and I was laterally dreaming in gold, but it wasn't into fun. I can tell you. authority
Our chief task at Solombola was the
taking on of the dogs and ponies. Four
hundred velping, wild Siberian dogs,
which, if free, could have toth us all to which, if free, could have form us all to pieces in a few minutes, are not easily handled, and there are many exciting scenes in their transfer to lighters and then to the deg quarters on board ship. Tros-theim, who had gathered dogs for Nan-sen and the Duke of Abruzzi, had been engaged for months in collecting these animals for our party, and right glad be

THE CHAMPION COMMUTER. The contracts were arranged to their com-

He Is Said to Be Harry Dietz of Poust keepsle Who Comes Dally to New York. Harry Dietz of Poughkeepsie is said by his friends to be the champion long dis-tance commuter of America. He travels 150 miles a day in going to his business and cturning to his home. He has been doing

is for eight years. Dietz is a German, 35 years old and mar-

ed. He is an elevator inspector.
*I take the 6:10 train at the Grand Central tation at right and reach Poughkeepsie 8:45," he said. "In the morning I have arise rather early, about 430, to catch 'I suppose it will surprise the crdinary ommuter to know that I never missed by train in eight years. My railroad fares ally do not cost so much as many people ink. I pay only \$25 for one month's com mutation tickets. Long distance commut-ing is not so trouidesome as the average person believes. I'll admit that for the first year or so I found it rather a hardship, but I am now thoroughly used to it and

in order, if possible, to communicate with Baron Toll's expedition. In addition to Admiral Makaroff's plans for exploration in Franz Josef Land it is also his purpose to leave information at Cape Flora, the proposed first rendezvous of the America and Frithjof. the worst inconvenience about long-listance commuting is lack of sleep. I reach home so late at night and get up so early in the morning that I don't get suffiand Frithjof.

Owing to the care we had to give to our overloaded craft it was arranged that a pilot extraordinary should accompany us down the river. When we had passed sleep. I, therefore, have to practise seme that gives me daily several hours

dditional steep.
"As soon as I enter the train at night cur! myself up in a corner seat, and on us down the river. When we had passed the second bar, we no longer needed his services, and our owns pilot took charge As soon as I enter the train at night cur! myself up in a corner seat, and on inter nights envelop myself in my ulster, hen immediately fall asleep. The connector knows me very well, and when the cun reaches Poughkeepsie be awakens me. "A short time ago there was a new connector on my train. I as usual fell asleep, but without noticing the change in connectors. Several hours later I was awakens med by a loud voice yelling in my ear. t was no easy matter, however, to take our craft out into the open sea. We were obliged to proceed slowly toward the outer oar, at which point we arrived nearly an hour too soon. We had let go the anchor n order that the ship might not drift from The two lines of stakes which mark the do by a loud voice yelling in my ear, thany; last station. All out" I reached me on that occasion just about in time r my usual early breakfast."

Why do you live so far from your busi-

thudding of the propeller and the trembling of the rigging. To one on the bridge cognizant of the real state of affairs it seemed as though the next instant we should stop. Less than half of the ship's length intervened to the last stake. Then a few more turns of the propeller sent the bow beyond the outer mark, the rigging forward steadied itself and joyously we felt ourselves upon the bosom of the placid deep. The old pilot, drawing a long breath and crossing his arms upon his chest, signified his The fact of the matter is I have all my tached to the home and would feel very tached to the home and would feel very adly if they had to leave it. Besides a mighty fine cottage and I am sure could not get so good a home in New ork as I have in Poughkeepsle." In his eight years of long-distance com-uting Dietz has travelled nearly twentyold pilot, drawing a long breath and crossing his arms upon his obest, signified his relief from a mental strain which had taxed his nerves to the limit. We placed him aboard the lightship which always lies at anchor at this place, and as we got under full speed ahead, he waved us a parting signal of "Bon voyage."

EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

INCREASED CYCLE EXPORTS. American Wheels Still Popular Abroad

Despite Reports to the Contrary.

In view of the steady annual decrease the exportation of American bicycles rom 1897 to 1900, inclusive, recent statis ics, indicating a stronger demand abroad or them, are interesting.

The latest official statement on the sub-

ect, prepared by the Treasury Departtalists are following the lead of Col. James McNaught of New York, Mr. Melville of ment at Washington, gives the amount the cycle exports up to Aug. 1, 1901 Boston and their colleagues of the Great n July the value of wheels shipped to the Northern Railway of Canada, in erecting United Kingdom was \$37,140, as against elevators and shipping Western grain from \$25,396 in July, 1900. For seven months Quebec. Various Buffalo syndicates are ending with July, 1901, the total of the cycle exports to that country was \$354,196. ow turning their attention in this direction, as compared with \$348,223 during a similar he erection of a series of grain elevators

For the one month named, the exportation of bicycles to France was even more satisfactory than that to England, wheels o the value of \$23,030 having been shipped there during July, 1901, as against ship-ments amounting to only \$7,202 in the corresponding month of 1900. For the first seven months of this year, though, the total

seven months of this year, though, the total exports to that country were slightly less than those of 1900.

Cycle exports to Central America and British Honduras have never been large, but in July of this year they exceeded, by about \$300, those of the same month last year, and for the period ending on July 31 last they exceeded the exportations of that period in 1900 by nearly \$3,000.

A striking increase is noticeable in the with Capt. Wolverin in this matter, has just visited Quebec to select the sites for the of the new bridge. Mr. Smith save that his company is ready to begin operations here at once, and will place ten steamers to start with upon the route between Du-luth and Quebec, to feed the elevators. tions of that period in 1900 by nearly \$3,000.

A striking increase is noticeable in the shipments to China. In July, 1901, the wheels sent to that country were worth \$28,849, whereas, in July, 1900, cycle exports amounted to only \$1,914; and in the first seven months of this year the shipments to China represented a value of \$41,991, as against \$16,294 in 1900.

Although the cycle exports to Africa in July of this year were somewhat less than those of the same month in 1900, the total value of the shipments for the seven months. buth and Quebec, to feed the elevators.
Still more American capital is finding its
way here for investment in the pulp industry. A large syndicate, having at its
head the Messrs. Clarke of New York and
Meaney of Toronto, has contracted with the
Provincial Government of Quebec to expend \$2,000,000 within the next two years
of the industry in the large.

pend 12,000,000 within the next two years in developing the industry upon the Labrador coast, in consideration of the action of the Government in selling them a valuable water power for the sum of \$15,000. This power is one of the falls of the Marguerite River on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is capable of producing several thousand horse power.

This syndicate will employ the power to generate electricity, and this force will be conveyed on wires to Seven Islands, some ten miles away, where there is a splendid harbor for ships of a heavy draught, and where it is consequently intended to erect last year's exports for that term, this year's figures being \$46,780.

Increases are also recorded in the exports to San Domingo, British Australia, British North America and the British

British North America and the British East Indies, while the statistics show little change in the value of the shipments to Cuba, other islands of the West Indian group and parts of Asia and Oceanica. It is true that the value of the exports It is true that the value of the exports to some other countries still continues to decrease. Germany, for example, imported American wheels to the value of \$160.866 during the first sevent months of this year, whereas during the same period of 1900 her imports amounted to \$303.715. In South America, also, the sales of wheels made in the United States are not In South America, also, the sales of wheels made in the United States are not what they should be, and this is conspicuously the case in Argentina and Brazil. In these two countries, as in other parts of South America, bicycles of German make appear just now to be the most popular; but this state of things, is due for the most part, to the activity manifested there by the German cycle agents and the lack of push exhibited by the representatives of American manufacturers.

Taking it all in all however, Uncle Sam's wheels, in spite of the lively competition in the cycle industry all over the world, are holding their own.

MAINE PROHIBITION PHASES. Development of an Industry in Snipes and Sandpeeps at Portland.

Bangon, Me. Sept. 28 Since Sheriff Pearson closed the barrooms of Portland new industry has developed in that dry town from which boys, tramps, lamplighters and even policemen make a dollar easily. place. There is a river there, named the Zaidas, and a very peculiar river it is in a good many ways. It is remarkable for Now that there is no opportunity to walk up to a bar and take a drink out of glass, Portlanders and strangers within the prohibition gates have resort to what s known as the snipe, or sandpeepcourse. But the chief of its peculiarities is the gold-bearing quicksand to be found near its mouth. There is about a mile of the river there, where it spreads out, that is full of quicksand, and for a good distance this saind is full of gold. It assays as high as \$1,200 a ton and is, of course, a very valuable thing. Until recently there was no known way of utilizing this gold, but about a vear ago a new method was found whereby the gold could be extracted.

"Well, I was near there, with a party of friends, camping and shooting and fishing. The first night I rede out on my horse down the river to see some people that lived on a farm near the mouth of the river. There was a light wind blowing at the time and it liew my hat all of a sudden from my head and out into the stream. It floated down slowly and I rode on the bank and followed and watched a I thought that it would soon come near the tank and then I would be able to go out and get it by making my horse wade in the stream. I had not heard of the quicksand.

Pretty soon, it slid not come near the sottles holding from a gill to half a pint. They have these bottles ready-filled, or bring them into the speakeasies of the town and have them charged. The snipes

and sardpeeps are also sold in the streets of the city by experienced pedlers who can tell a customer at sight.

When the bottles have been emptied they are thrown away, and thus it is that the streets of Portland, the alleyways, strong.

and sardpeeps are also sold in the streets of the city by experienced pedlers who can tell a customer at sight.

When the bottles have been emptied they are thrown away, and thus it is that the streets of Portland, the alleyways, the dooryards and the parks, the railroad stations, wharves and other places are littered with glassware redolent of alcohol. In the early morning the scavengers turn out to reap the bottle harvest, and it requires no great industry to gather a hundred or more half-punts.

The newsboys get many, hoboes adopt this way of raising the price of an eye-opener and a breakfast, and even the polices are not above taking a hand in the rounding up of prohibition junk. A boy who is employed by the city to light the gas lamps in a certain district earns enough money by gathering empty bottles to pay for his clothes and schoeltooks, and there is an urchin in town, nicknamed "Bottles," who makes a good fiving as a glass gleaner.

Bottles owns a small cur dog of no peditors and tell a customer at sight.

An American who went into a little hotel at St. John to buy a drink of whiskey found the whiskey to be fairly good and very strong this, said.

St. John to buy a drink of whiskey found the whiskey to be fairly good and very strong this, said.

"Here, I don't want a five-cent cigar, the supposed that the price of the whiskey observing this, said.

"Here, I don't want a five-cent cigar, the supposed that the price of the whiskey must be to cents. The bartender said:

"Oh, that's all right Von've one of the best smokes in the province there, my man from Yankeeland was dazed.

He thought it over for a while and then bust out.

"Why, what kind of a way is that to de business." You might just as well have good and very strong little took I. who makes a good itying as a glass gleaner. Bottles owns a small cur dog of no pedigres but much sagnety, which accompanies bim on his search expeditions and finds bottles much as a laird dog raises game. Supsey, the dog, runs a little way ahead of its master, scouting up alleys and in dark corners on the wharves, and upon discovering a bottle squats down long, including the engarbaside it and howls. Then Bottles comes and gets the prime, tosses it into a bag and the quest continues. In this way the lovy gathers a barrel of bottles daily, which he sells to the punkman for about \$2.

When the bottle trade first began half pants were worth to cents a dogen, but now

The six young Sitemans who assisted that I was not and I was purpled out after a part of the control was purpled out after a while and got over my sorre. That said prints were worth 10 cents a dozen, but now they take feecome so plentiful that the part is not be truet in the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen, but now they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen, but now they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen, but now they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen. One prints were worth 10 cents a dozen, but now they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen. One prints were worth 10 cents a dozen one plents to be form a bottle true.

All, he sighed, after she had blushingly while and I was intendity dreaming to control the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen, but now they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen.

All, he sighed, after she had blushingly while they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints a dozen.

All, he sighed, after she had blushingly while they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen.

All, he sighed, after she had blushingly while they take feecome so plentiful that the price castle prints were worth 10 cents a dozen.

All, he sighed, after she had blushingly while they take feecome so plentiful that they take feecome so plentiful that they take they ta

ENGLAND OVER THE BORDER

THINGS ODD IN YANKEE EYES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Change of Scene Across the Boundary of Maine - Social Divisions - Tommy Atkins at His Ale - Cheap Cigars and Whiskey - British Customs Rule.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 28. When the Yanee longs for a complete change of scene and of everything else he doesn't have to go to Europe or to other distant lands; he has merely to take a little trip into the Maritime Provinces of Canada, to the State of Maine. From Bangor to St. John, N. B., one travels in about five and one-half hours by train, and no sooner s the border crossed than the oddities of Bluenose land become apparent. The further one goes the more strange things e finds, and each of the provinces has habits and customs peculiar to itself.

Of all the cities in the Maritime Provinces,

Halifax is the most interesting, and travelers say that it is decidedly European in its general aspect and atmosphere. It has about \$1,000 inhabitants, but one would think that, with all its natural advantages, its population should be five times that number

One of the first things the Yankee notices is the street crossings. Many of the crossings run diagonally from corner to corner, instead of directly across the street at right angles, as in the States.

The two great sights are the Citadel and the Public Gardens. The Citadel is a big fortress occupying the top of the westerly end of the peninsula. It is an immense affair of stone and earth, with complicated subterrranean passages, massive granite walls surrounded by deep ditches. high parapets bristling with big guns and a fine parade ground stretching down to the outlying streets. Plans have been made for a new and greater fortress at Halifax, but for some years yet the big fort on the hill will be the home of all the Tommy Atkinses stationed in the city.

The public gardens are extensive and very beautiful, and here on Wednesdays, when there is a good-sized gardson, a regimental band plays for the entertainment of the middle and upper classes. On Sundays another band plays for the common people. One concert is as good as the other, but the classes never mix, each keeping to its own appointed day. This promotes peace, pleasure and satisfaction. Halifax has several clubs, frequented chiefly by Government officials and officers. the army and navy. There are also any biliard rooms, but pool tables are soda is a drink much Brandy and in favor among the prosperous, although some prefer the white Scotch or Irish

in favor among the prosperous, although some prefer the white Scotch or Irish whiskey straight or in the rather strange mixture that serves for punch in Nova Scotia. The masses, including the private soldiers and the naval sailors, indulge as liberally as their means will allow in a kind of brown ale, which could not be given away in the States.

Single drinks of this ale are the exception. In every saloon or tap house will be noticed a shelf upon which stand rows of earthen or pewter pots pitchers, Americans would call them and above the pots, suspended upon nails, are six times as many powter migs. The Toramy Ackings or the jackes come is, usually in noisy bunches of nail a dozen or more, and, instead of each ordering a drink or one calling the others up to the bar, they off into a corner by themselves and, grabbing each a mug from the nails, speedily put the pot's contents out of sight. Should a generous stranger drop in and invite all hands to drink, they would take B and S. a generous stranger drop in and invite all hands to drink, they would take B and S-brandy and soda-but this sort of windfall brandy and soda—but this sort of windfall rarely drops into the ale houses of Halifax. Halifax has several good-sized hotels. They never fall to give you oatmeal at breakfast, and while you are eating it a half-grown girl, whose costume suggests (igarette or Trilby, is likely to come in and urge you to buy a morning paper. There won't be much in the paper aside from news of the Ever war or of the movements of Earl Minto, the Duke of York and such notable., but it is always desirable to buy it, for the sake of getting rid

and such notables, but it is always desirable to buy it, for the sake of getting rid of the newsgir!

Should the guest desire to know what troops are in garrison at Halifax, the table girl can glibly reed off the entire list, together with the names of the officers and some brief account of the recent prowess of the regiments. The hotel has no elevator no provincial hotel has such a thing. If one desires to be directed to the elevator he should inquire for the lift.

Halifax has become somewhat Americanized of late, but it will never be called swift. Not so many years ago a Yankee went down there and established a street car line. The venture was a failure, because the aristocratic element would not patronize such vulgar conveniences as horse cars, while the poorer classes couldn't afford to ride. The promoter finally tore up the rails and stripped the cars, and for years the remains of the cars were to be seen piled up in a suburban pasture. Another man, a native of the province, built a cotton factory, but that, too, was a failure, and very soon it was made into a brewery, which enterprise prospered finely. To-day there are cars and some other evidences of progress, but life will never be exciting in the old town unless a great war should come and some powerful naval enemy try to capture the piace.

In St. John, N. B. called by the natives S'n John, are to be found some of the peculiarities of Halifax, but not many of its attractions. In both cities, as all over the provinces, one "turns to the left, as the King directs," not to the right, as in the United States, and for that reason the stranger from the States is continually bumping into peciestrians or crashing into carriages along the road.

The accepted. No one in the provinces will take a nickel. If the passenger has it is the accepted to one in the provinces will take a nickel. If the passenger has it is to be found to buy a drink of whiskey found at his particle and the particle and much patience and ingenuity are needed to get it through the harrow s